ANNUAL REPORT

for the fiscal year
ending March 31, 1986

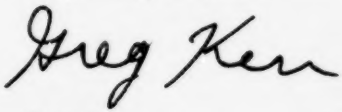
Advisory Council on Heritage Property

To His Honour
The Honourable Alan R. Abraham, C.D.
Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of Nova Scotia

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith, the fifth annual report of the Advisory Council on Heritage Property, for the fiscal year concluding March 31, 1986.

Respectfully submitted,



Greg Kerr
Minister of Culture
Recreation and Fitness

Advisory Council on Heritage Property

The Minister's Advisory Council on Heritage Property was established under the Heritage Property Act of 1980. This is the fifth year that the Advisory Council has been providing advice to the Minister concerning heritage properties and other related issues.

The purpose of the Heritage Property Act is to provide for the identification, designation, preservation, protection and rehabilitation of buildings, streetscapes and areas of historical, architectural or cultural value and to encourage their continued use.

The Department of Culture, Recreation and Fitness is responsible for the administration of the Act under the direction of the Honourable Greg Kerr.

Members of Council

During 1985, Mr. George Piercey and Mr. Tom Forrestall retired from the Advisory Council. Each had served five years. Two new members joined the Council (approved by Order-in-Council, April 1986). The 12-member Advisory Council consists of:

- Gordon H. Thompson, Chairman
- Louis G. Stephen, Vice Chairman
- Charles W. MacIntosh
- Candace J. Stevenson
- Gordon B. Kinsman
- Very Reverend E.B.N. Cochran
- Ronald M. Peck
- Yvonne M. Dallien
- Doris H. Flikke
- Dr. Jack R. Kerr
- Wayne MacLeod
- Neil Boucher

Recommendations for Registration

The Advisory Council is pleased to note that the following properties, which had previously been recommended for registration, were duly registered in 1985-86:

- Bollard House, Dresden Row, Halifax — registered on June 12, 1985
- Peter Smyth House, Port Hood, Inverness County — registered on June 12, 1985
- Richard Brown House, Sydney Mines, Cape Breton County — registered on December 3, 1985
- Yuill Barn, Old Barns, Colchester County — registered on December 3, 1985
- Bard John MacLean House & Cemetery, Glenbard, Antigonish County — registered on March 3, 1986
- de Gannes - Cosby House, Annapolis Royal, Annapolis County — registered on March 3, 1986
- Belliveau House, Pointe de l'Eglise, Digby County — registered on March 3, 1986.

During the past year the Advisory Council also recommended that the following properties be registered. The required notices are being prepared.

- The Barracks, Starrs Point, Kings County
- Goat Island Baptist Church, Upper Clements, Annapolis County
- St. Edward's Anglican Church, Clementsport, Annapolis County
- Centenary United Church, Granville, Annapolis County.

Provincial Heritage Property Plaques

The Advisory Council takes pleasure in noting that heritage property plaques were placed on the following provincially registered properties:

- Old Court House, Spring Garden Road, Halifax on May 1, 1985
- Lyceum, George Street, Sydney on May 21, 1985
- St. George's Anglican Church, Charlotte Street, Sydney on May 16, 1985
- St. Patrick's Church, Esplanade, Sydney on May 16, 1985
- Holy Ghost Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, West Street, Sydney on May 16, 1985
- St. Philip's African Orthodox Church, Hankard Street, Sydney on May 16, 1985

- St. Mary's Polish Church, Wesley Street, Sydney on May 16, 1985
- Gilbert H. Grosvenor Hall, Chebucto Street, Baddeck on May 18, 1985
- Prescott House, Starr's Point, Kings County on May 26, 1985
- St. John's Anglican Church, Lunenburg on June 9, 1985
- Peter Smyth House, Port Hood, Inverness County on August 16, 1985
- MacRae-Bittermann House, Upper West Side Middle River, Victoria County on August 15, 1985.
- Little Dutch Church, Brunswick Street, Halifax on September 29, 1985
- Lunenburg Academy, Lunenburg on November 7, 1985.

Presentation Scroll for Owners

The Advisory Council approved the design of a parchment scroll to be presented to each owner of a provincially registered property. The scroll will state the reasons for the registration of the property.

Specific Selection Criteria for the Registration of Places of Religious Worship

There are nearly 1000 places of worship built before 1914 still standing in Nova Scotia. This has proven to be a major problem for the Council in deciding which churches should be registered. As a result the Council has approved a set of specific criteria for the selection of places of religious worship, which are attached as Annex A to this report.

Council Tour of Western Nova Scotia

In June, the Advisory Council spent three days in western Nova Scotia, visiting Kentville, Pointe de l'Eglise, Annapolis Royal and Yarmouth. The bus used by the Council was once again provided courtesy of Acadian Lines. At each of these places the Council heard briefs and also explained the Heritage Property Act by using a slide presentation and answering questions. The Council considers the tour to have been highly successful and plans next year to undertake a tour of Northern and Northeastern Nova Scotia.

Municipalities

Six more municipalities have passed heritage by-laws and appointed heritage advisory committees. The total number of municipalities that have passed such by-laws now stands at 27.

ANNEX A

CRITERIA
SELECTION OF PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP FOR PROVINCIAL REGISTRATION

Historical Context

Church building in Nova Scotia can be roughly divided into four periods of which the first three are of primary concern in the selection of places of religious worship for provincial registration.

1. *Early Settlement, 1749-1830.* During this period (which itself can be subdivided into three periods separated by the American Revolution and the Napoleonic War) the earliest churches were built to serve the first settlers. A number of these early churches have national importance as being the oldest churches of their denomination (Anglican, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian). Architecturally the churches tended to be a synthesis of the American colonial meeting house style and British classicism. Out of this synthesis evolved the unique Nova Scotian Georgian church style best exemplified in the design of St. Mary's, Auburn. From this period 31 churches have survived, most still on their original sites and many with few major alterations. All except one of these pre-1830 churches are in the western half of the province.

2. *Consolidation, 1831-1870.* Large-scale immigration ceased by the 1830's except for eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Many of the churches from the time of the first settlements were torn down and replaced by larger, more "dignified and suitable" places of worship. Denominational loyalties hardened while becoming a significant factor in church life. The new churches built were heavily influenced by the Gothic Revival, often resulting in unsymmetrical forms in dramatic contrast to the striking symmetry of their Georgian predecessors. A major development was the emergence of regional styles found within the province. From this period 300 churches remain spread fairly evenly throughout the province, though the rural areas of Cape Breton have the least number.

3. *Monumental 1871-1914.* This was a prosperous era especially in the early decades for those engaged in the shipping and shipbuilding industries. In the later decades industrialization took hold and became the dominant force in such towns as Amherst, New Glasgow and Sydney. With architecture becoming a recognized profession, many churches were now designed by architects. Instead

of wood, stone and brick were used, accentuating the definite trend to large, monumental buildings in the style of High Victorian Gothic, Romanesque and Baroque. In some parts of the province regional styles became quite pronounced, overriding even denominational preferences. Over 500 places of worship are still standing from this the era of the greatest construction of places of religious worship in the history of the province.

4. *Post 1914.* A period of general economic depression until the 1950's with gradual urbanization, dramatically accelerating after the Second World War. New construction was mainly in the expanding suburbs, reflecting a variation of traditional and modern design. About 600 places of religious worship were built in the 70 years since the First World War began.

General Principles

In the selection of places of religious worship for registration, historical significance, as defined below, should be given greater emphasis than for other groups of buildings because of their important historical relationship to Nova Scotian society from the days of the first settlement.

The building should still be used as a place of worship, though not necessarily year round.

Specific Criteria

Historical Significance

- A place of religious worship of a denomination that is the oldest in the nation or in the province, and in exceptional circumstances also within a community;
- A place of religious worship that has a close association with the settlement or the history of a racial or ethnic group, or of a community; and
- A place of religious worship that has played a notable role in the history of a denomination.

Architectural Significance

- A place of religious worship that is an early, unique or rare example of a style or construction method;

- A place of religious worship that is a particularly fine example of the work of an architect or builder; and
- A place of religious worship that retains the integrity of its original style, or, if altered, in a manner that is in itself of architectural note.

Contextual Significance

- The place of religious worship is on its original site, or when moved it continued to serve the same congregation; and
- The place of religious worship is an outstanding landmark.